

Men Die Ingeniously.
Government and Labor.
The Editor's Problem.
Sunny Southern Oases.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.
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A new kind of suicide is invented by a Frenchman, Adrien Thumerel. Men often show more ingenuity in ending their lives than in making the lives worth while.

A well-known ancient philosopher jumped into the mouth of a volcano. He wanted to impress the world with his weird end. That was vanity.

A Russian prisoner feared that torture would make him betray his friends, and he endured agony to make his friends safe. On the wall of his cell, high up, was a small, smoky oil lamp with a flame. He lifted himself above the flame, holding to the bars of the cell window, until he had burned in his side a hole big enough to cause death. That was courage, such as thousands of women and men have shown fighting the Czar.

One young Russian woman, sentenced to death for killing a brutal officer in Siberia, could have saved herself by letting it be known that she was about to become a mother. The Czar's brutality let him send women to Siberia, but his superstition would not let him kill an unborn child. The young woman deliberately allowed herself to be executed to make the Czar worry on learning, too late, of her condition.

Men have fallen on their sword points, jumped over cliffs on horseback, tried all kinds of poisons and weapons. The blind King of Bohemia had his horse chained between the horses of two faithful soldiers, and with them rode into the thick of battle, hacking at the unseen enemy with his sword until he and the two were dead.

The latest is thoroughly modern and scientific. Monsieur Thumerel and his fair one were unhappy; the world had disappointed them. In fact, Monsieur was accused of stealing hams.

He was determined that the world should hear about him, and it did. He got thirty-five pounds of melinite, the highest sort of explosive, shut himself, his lady and the melinite in a small hut and exploded himself out of the world. The noise was heard for miles, property was destroyed all around and there was not enough left of the two bodies to make a canary's funeral.

There is no moral to this, but it is interesting, showing what queer ideas are locked up in half-developed human beings, who believe that a useless life can be made better by a noisy death.

A question important now and that may continue to be important for many years, or at least long enough to upset the country seriously is this: "Just what can the Government do to control great bodies of organized working men seeking to regulate their wages and hours through industrial fights when those fights appear to menace the general welfare?"

You can have courts enjoin the men from striking. That has already been tried, but the men have struck.

You can have soldiers to protect those willing to work against those that are on strike. That experiment will be tried today.

You may by injunction, through contempt of court proceedings, and by action of the nation's legal department punish men for conspiring to violate court orders. But you cannot punish a man for not working in a coal mine if he does not want to work there.

A big problem has been growing up slowly, getting bigger and bigger, and the war with the reckless outpouring of money and the great increase in wages has brought on the crisis.

In a few weeks or months the country will know a good deal more than it does now about the power of government when it deals with bodies of men running into the millions.

Mr. Upton Sinclair, whose interesting story about the human fingers in the sausages persuaded Theodore Roosevelt temporarily to destroy the American meat business in Europe, has a definition of the newspaper business that will interest publishers, wondering where their next carload of paper is coming from. Mr. Sinclair, quoting an ancient one, says: "Journalism consists in buying white paper at 2 cents a pound and selling it at 10 cents a pound."

It may surprise Mr. Sinclair, who, like others, is in too much of a hurry to be careful about facts, to learn that the newspaper publisher in real life is wondering how he can sell 10 cents' worth of paper for 2 cents and remain afloat, financially.

An able American hotel man has bought one of the biggest hotels in Havana and will make it bigger. In those pleasant Southern islands near us there will be many little fashionable and expensive oases established rapidly.

Americans with much money to spend and nothing in particular to do will go away from the United States to spend the money. It may be necessary to follow prohibition legislation with emigration legislation, taxing, or, trebly, the incomes of even the principal of those that live abroad on what they get here. From Ireland's history we learn what happens when money is taken from one country to be spent in another.

WEATHER:

Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, slightly warmer Tuesday. Temperature at 8 a. m., 47 degrees. Temperature at 8 a. m. for the last thirty years, 41 degree.

Cabinet Will Act on Railroad Unions' Plea For New Labor Parleys

STRIKE 100 PER CENT EFFECTIVE IN UNION FIELDS, CHIEFS DECLARE

ALLIED FLEET SILENCES RED GUNS IN FORTS OF PETROGRAD

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Allied war fleet in the Baltic has silenced the batteries in the Bolshevik fortresses of Krasnaya Gorka and Kronstadt, according to a Central News dispatch today.

Heavy explosions were heard from the direction of the fortresses, it was reported.

White Army Advances.

HELSINKI, Finland, Nov. 3.—The anti-Bolshevik army on the Petrograd front is advancing all along the line, and is now less than thirty miles from Petrograd according to an official report from General Yudenich's headquarters. The Estonians are supporting General Yudenich's right flank, but the Estonian leaders declare they will not continue this support unless Estonian independence is recognized by the Russian officials in Paris.

General Yudenich's army was reported to be only fifteen miles from Petrograd before the Reds launched their counter offensive last week. The fall of the Bolshevik fortress of Krasnaya Gorka, one of the defenses of Petrograd on the southern side, has not yet been confirmed.

General Denikin's Don army is reported to have surrounded the Twenty-second Red division on the southern Russian front.

British warships in the Gulf of Finland are again bombarding between Krasnaya Gorka and Kronstadt.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3.—A telegram from Kamenetz-Podolska to the Ukrainian press bureau here under Friday's date claims that General Denikin's army is retreating along the whole Ukrainian front under the pressure of General Petlura's offensive. The Ukrainians, the message says, have captured the railway junction of Kodyma.

USE PAVING BLOCKS AS FUEL IN LONDON

Oil-Impregnated Wood Is Now Going Into Households There.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—London householders do not fear the effect of the coal strike in America, nor did they worry during the British coal strike, says a London Times copyrighted dispatch to the Sun.

For the first time, since the war started the main thoroughfares, most of which are paved with wooden blocks, are being extensively overhauled. The blocks, made of creosoted wood, have been discovered to be heavily impregnated with oil from motor vehicles. This waste material makes excellent fuel, which is being extensively burned in households.

URGE FINAL VOTE ON TREATY NOV. 6

Administration Leaders Decide to Insist Upon Ballot Thursday.

Administration forces today decided to ask for a final vote on the peace treaty on Thursday, November 6. Voting would be continued under this proposal until the following Saturday at 3 p. m. when, if no resolution of ratification had received the necessary two-thirds vote, other business might be taken up.

This proposal was drafted at the meeting of the Democratic steering committee today and will be put up to Republicans in the Senate at the first opportunity, Senator Hitchcock said.

TAKE BELL-ANS BEFORE MEALS AND HOW ONE GOOD DIGESTION MAKES YOU FEEL.

Will of Italian Count Bequeaths Money Prizes "To Most Worthy Girls"

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Count Paul Bajnotti, of Turin, Italy, who died, several times a millionaire, on March 14 last, probably never had read Mark Twain's story about how an ideal community was disrupted by a legacy left to the most honest man in the town.

Would Have Hesitated.

For if the count had, he doubtless would have hesitated about including in his will, which is to be offered for probate in the New York county surrogate's office today, a provision which reads:

"I bequeath to the city of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, United States of America, the native country of my dear wife and her conspicuous family, the sum of \$10,000, equal to about 50,000 Italian lire, for the creation of a trust, the interest of which shall annually be donated, except out July 17, to the young lady in that city, that, being twenty years old, marriageable and a daughter of the common people, will best deserve it by her conduct and family."

The evident purpose of Count Bajnotti in providing this award was to do something of a unique and kindly character for the people of Providence, where, during the course of a diplomatic career in this country he met and married Miss Carrie M. Brown, daughter of Nicholas Brown, whose family, founded Brown University and sponsored so many philanthropies.

Who Is To Judge?

Already, however, the very persons who are temporarily commissioned with the task of carrying out this and other wishes of the dead count, fear that in the awarding of the legacy Solomon-like judgment can be found to adjust all rivalries and arrive at a decision satisfactory to all concerned.

Senator Salvatore A. Cotillo, who is attorney in this country for the royal Italian government, will today offer Count Bajnotti's will for probate, says that upon the mayor of Providence will devolve the duty.

With seemingly no intent to be facetious, Senator Cotillo, who with Romolo Tritoni, Italian Royal consul general, will supervise the awards, recalled that the Trojan war resulted from an unwise decision as to the beauty of one goddess over two others. Beauty, however, not being an essential qualification in the present instance, Providence's decision will not require a "judgment of Paris."

Founded On Cause.

Senator Cotillo's reason for imposing upon the mayor of Providence the burden of determining each year the prize shall be similar to those is founded on a provision of the will which states:

The proceeding with regard to the prize shall be similar to those by me delineated in my analogous bequests to the city of Turin, which provide that I desire to be eventually communicated to the city of Providence, wherein the fund shall be called "Carrie Brown Rosiere Fund," and the winner shall be called "Rosiere." The particular provision bequeathed establishes a fund of 30,000 lire (about \$6,000 under the normal rate in exchange—the lire is now considerably depreciated in value), the income of which shall be donated yearly as a prize and dowry, to the middle of June, to the young lady of Turin whose birth and residence, twenty years old, marriageable and belonging to a family of working or common people, that deserves by exemplary conduct and home virtues, in the opinion and by the unappealable decision of a commission appointed by the mayor of Turin and presided over by him."

Crown Winner With Roses.

"The selection," continues this section of the will, "shall be made among candidates whose family shall have applied or who are otherwise acceptable to the prize, be given with some solemnity, that the winner be crowned with roses and be called 'Rosiere,' and that the prize be designated as a prize to virtue. I thus follow in my country an old and pretty custom of some places in France."

To some extent this provision of Count Bajnotti's will setting forth the manner in which the dowry shall be awarded conflicts with another, which, if adopted by Providence might give the aldermen in that city a hand in the matter. The other provision reads:

"I leave the Commune of Volterra a registered bond yielding

Condition of Executive Continues to Improve, Dr. Grayson Announces.

President Wilson is working on his proclamation for Thanksgiving, it was learned today at the White House.

There are a number of bills that will undoubtedly receive his attention and it is possible Dr. Grayson will allow him to see Senator Hitchcock to receive a report on the status of the treaty of peace with Germany in the Senate.

From the present trend of events in the coal strike, it seems likely the President may be asked soon to name a tribunal to settle the differences between operators and miners. In this event, Dr. Grayson will not oppose his consideration on the part of the President.

The President's condition continues to improve, though slowly, according to Dr. Grayson. He has rested well nights and he keeps his spirits up well despite the seriousness of the internal situation throughout the country of which he is well aware.

Keeping Up With The Times

A FACT A DAY

October was another record breaker.

Told in the cold and exact language of figures, the advertising growth of The Times is represented by a gain of 180,930 lines in October over the corresponding month of 1918. This means a gain of 644 columns, or more than 20 columns a day.

It must be remembered, too, that The Times refused a considerable amount of advertising offered it—advertising that is objectionable in character of product or claims or that is apparently fraudulent. For example, in the first two days of November, The Times has declined nearly 6,000 lines of advertising that has appeared elsewhere in Washington.

Just a word directly to Times readers—This remarkable advertising growth of The Times has been made possible because you are interested to consider the advertising announcements of responsible houses and because you are the sort of people that these houses want as customers.

French and Turks IN 3-HOUR BATTLE

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A three-hour battle between Turkish and French troops at Anzurn in Asiatic Turkey, in which the French captured a battery of guns and a number of Turkish prisoners, was reported from Athens today, in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch. The Turks blew up a bridge.

A British military train that left for Constantinople carrying wounded was fired upon by Mustapha Kemal's Turkish troops, the dispatch added.

Awards \$5,000 For STREET CAR DEATH

A verdict for \$5,000 was awarded today to Mrs. Madeline A. King, administratrix of her husband, John L. King, who was killed at Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, north west, April 5, 1911, by a bus struck by a car. A jury in Circuit Court No. 2, Justice Siddons, presiding, made the award against the Capital Traction Company.

A verdict for \$10,000 was given Mrs. Young in January, 1914, but the judgment was reversed on appeal and the Court of Appeals granted a new trial. Attorneys Lambert and Yeatman appeared for the plaintiff, and Attorney Frank J. Hogan represented the traction company.

House To Take Day Off.

The House will hold no session tomorrow. On motion of Republican Leader Mondell, unanimous consent was given to recess until Wednesday because of the enforced absence of many members who have gone to participate in various State elections being held tomorrow.

LANE TO PUT LABOR PLANS OF ENGINEERS UP TO CABINET

Secretary of the Interior Lane said today that at the next Cabinet meeting he will call attention to the proposal of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for appointment by the Government of a commission to deal with the coal strike, and the general industrial situation.

A weekly meeting of the Cabinet is scheduled for tomorrow.

May Name Commission.

Lane said he regarded the proposal as an endorsement of the offer made by President Wilson to the miners to submit their demands to a commission to be appointed by him.

It is considered likely that the Cabinet will recommend to the President that he name such a commission, provided the coal mine strike is first declared ended.

President Wilson and other officers of the Government, it is understood, hold the opinion that an industrial code must be drawn up and subscribed to by the workers and the employers, else many serious strikes will come in the trail of the steel and coal walkouts, and with no liaison between labor and the capitalists, the situation will become steadily more acute and interference with production more widespread.

Since the original industrial conference dissolved after having split on the rock of collective bargaining, the President has been considering calling another one, to make a fresh start. His list of delegates, it was learned, is partly made up.

The proposal of the railway men gives him the opportunity to act.

The suggestion of the locomotive engineers was:

"As a remedy for the present turbulent condition of the coal industry."

What About the Miner?

A Washington Times Man Spends a week in the Mine Fields, Obtaining First-Hand Information About the Men Who Are Now on Strike.

TODAY'S INSTALLMENT IS ABOUT The Miner and His Union Tomorrow's Article Will Be Devoted to the Miner And the Strike

By A. CLOYD GILL.

The coal miner was the first to put in practical use the League of Nations idea.

A local miners' union is a League of Nations, with two wings or elements, both of which believe they hold the whip hand.

The most powerful element is made up of Americans and conservative aliens. It is this wing which keeps peace among the alien members and dictates such constructive moves as the union may make.

The other wing—practically all are aliens—is banded together for mutual protection against the operator, whom they regard as the common enemy.

"We have to keep a tight rein on the radical foreigners in the union," one union official told me when I visited his office at Pittsburgh last week in my investigation of the miners' unions.

"The radicals always attend union meetings. They like to talk and make motions. We deal with them as kindly as possible, because it is about the only opportunity they have for social intercourse and a chance of asserting themselves.

"When there are matters of real importance to be voted on the conservatives are always there in sufficient numbers to vote down the radicals.

"Italians give us the most trouble. They are usually extremists. They like to attack the operators.

"The radicals among the miners are almost as much interested in going on strike and whipping the operators into line as they are in getting more pay and shorter hours."

The Miners' Creed.

The preamble to the constitution of the United Mine Workers of America is a part of the constitution of each of the district organizations. It may be called "The Miner's Creed." This creed follows:

There is no truth more obvious than that without coal there could not have been such marvelous social and industrial progress as marks present-day civilization.

Believing that those whose lot it is to tell within the earth's recesses, surrounded by peculiar dangers and deprived of sunlight and pure air, producing the commodity which makes possible the world's progress, are entitled to protection and full social value of their product, we have formed the "United Mine Workers of America" for the purpose of establishing by lawful means, the principles embodied in the body of this constitution.

Every union miner is familiar with the above preamble and its meaning. It has been translated into his language and taught him.

Here are some of the objects of the miner's union which cause aliens and Americans to pay \$50 initiation fee and monthly dues to the organization:

"First—It is the aim of this union to improve the material, intellectual, and moral condition of the toilers in the mines.

"We hold that these ends may be attained by securing better conditions in the mines, better compensation for the miners' labor, and by interesting them in the study of industrial and economic questions. We extend to all miners and mine laborers without regard to race or color an invitation to unite with us, that these ends may be attained.

"Second—To increase the wages and improve the conditions of employment of our members by legislation, conciliation, joint agreements or strikes.

"Third—To demand that not more than eight hours from bank to bank in each twenty-four hours shall be worked by members of our organization.

"Fourth—To strike for a minimum wage scale for all members of our industry.

"Fifth—To provide for the educa-

UNORGANIZED MINERS ONLY ONES AT WORK CHIEFS CLAIM

Union officials generally claimed today that the coal strike was "100 per cent effective."

"Not a man returned to work," dispatches from headquarters of the Mine Workers at Indianapolis said.

Operators had counted on a large number of miners returning today, believing many who failed to report Saturday, the first day of the strike, were observing a religious holiday, rather than striking.

Operators Are Hum.

Most of the operators today refused to make any estimate on the number of strikers in their respective districts.

A sharp alignment appeared to be drawn between union and non-union miners, and indications were that all non-union men were at work. On this basis the number of strikers would be close to 400,000.

No disorders have been reported. Government officials are watching sharply for any radical tendencies on the part of the strikers.

Secretary Tumulty today said President Wilson's office to arbitrate the strike.

The \$15,000,000 strike fund of the United Mine Workers of America is effectively tied up pending a disposition of the temporary restraining order granted by the Federal court in Indianapolis.

Will Tie Up Other Funds.

As rapidly as other strike benefit funds are raised, they will be proceeded against by injunction proceedings by the Department of Justice, it was announced today.

Officials of the miners in the Illinois district have a plan to beat the injunction, they announce.

A \$2,000,000 strike fund is now in the treasury of the Illinois district. The officers plan to remove the fund to another State and hold it available for use in the event it is needed.

Miners in the Kansas district threaten to defy the Federal injunction and pay strike benefits to their 15,000 striking members as long as the fund holds out. They would receive \$7 a week.

"The operators and the miners will get together soon enough to prevent any inconvenience to the public," was a hopeful prediction today of Edgar Wallace, Washington representative of the United Mine Workers of America.

Ready to Negotiate.

"If there is no further interference from the Government," he declared, "this thing will work out. The Government has fixed the price of coal and removed the incentive for operators to continue with the strike, and the miners are as ready to negotiate now as they ever have been, if met on the proper basis."

Union officials and others were venturing a guess today as to when the strike would end. It was predicted by some officials at the American Federation of Labor headquarters that the strike would end by Saturday of this week.

From many quarters comes the report that the miners will voluntarily return to work if Acting President John L. Lewis directs it, but that they will not go back because of an order from the Government.

Gompers in New York.

Reports that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was attempting a settlement of the coal strike were discredited at Federal headquarters today. President Gompers is in New York. He has changed his plans, and will not return to Washington today.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., where official President Lewis spent Sunday with his family, said he refused to discuss the report among miners that President Gompers had offered his good offices to bring about a settlement.

The First Move by Operators to get the miners to return to work will be made in Charleston, W. Va., when coal operators met and publicly invited the striking miners to resume work.

Kanawha Fields Idle.

Reports today from West Virginia coal mines show the Guyan and Pocahontas mines running normally with approximately 20,000 men at work.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

COAL MINERS GET ON AVERAGE OF \$25 A WEEK

The Department of Labor today made public figures showing that the average earnings of soft coal miners are less than \$25 a week.

The following statistics are averaged from the tabulations for "inside" miners—the brakemen, cagemen, hand and machine miners, etc:

Hours actually worked in half month period, 67.5.

Hours which would have been worked on a full time basis, 103.8.

Hours worked per day, 5.3.

Earnings actually received in half month, \$49.04.

Corresponding full time earnings in same period, 76.36.

Average of "outside" miners—blacksmiths, carpenters, firemen, engineers and laborers:

Hours actually worked in half month period, 70.1.

Hours which would have been worked on a full time basis, 104.40.

Hours worked per day, 5.5.

Earnings actually received in half month, \$49.03.

Corresponding full time earnings in same period, \$74.43.